sault upon President Jackson in 1835.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1881.

Amusements To-Day. Riles Opera House-The Mascotto. Haverly's 1-1th St. Theater Commercial Drammer Midison Square Theatre The Professor. Metropolitan Concert Ball Concert. Windsor Theater Proper Am.

Advertising Rutes.

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line

Banking and Financial catter money article) 0 73 Reading Notices, with "Adv.," M page, per line . . 1 50 Kending Notices, with "Adv.," 1st or 24 page, per

In Sunday edition same rates as above.

Reports from physicians at President GARFIELD'S bedside continue encouraging. The patient has rallied from the first unfavorable turn, partaken of nourishing food, and gained strength to meet the wearing struggle that is yet before him. Of the final outcome the physicians speak with hope. Surgeon-General BARNES says that the chances of life and death are about even. The lodging place of the bullet cannot yet be found, and until it is known the physicians, like the public, can only conjecture the result of the wound. That the favorable symptoms of the past two days will continue without a check the physicians do not expect, and caution comes from the White House not to build too high hopes on the present encouraging symptoms. The tension on the public mind, therefore, is likely to continue for several days to come.

The Effect.

The brutal attempt upon the President's life has produced consequences very different from those anticipated by the crazy assassin. 1c the first place, the President is still alive, with well-grounded hopes of his complete recovery; and in the second place, he is at this hour the most popular man in America, and if he lives he will, for some time at least, be much more influential than he could have been had those shots never been fired. The murder of Mr. Lincoln filled the people with rage, and intensified the already intense partisan feelings of the time. Thus it postponed the day of peace and restoration until a long series of desperate party batties had been fought out. But this assault upon President GARFIELD has had an effect precisely opposite. While it sent a thrill of horror through the country, it has excited no political resentment. On the contrary, party divisions seem for the moment to have disappeared before this bloody deed: all feel it alike, and all postpone every other public consideration in anxiety for the life of the President.

It is safe to say that no man, at once intelligent and decent, from Maine to California, has entertained the shameful suspicion that any respectable person connected with the Stalwart faction sympathized with GUITEAU. If successful, his act would have placed a Stalwart in the White House, and it would have changed largely the rules upon which the patronage of this Administration has been distributed. But the revolution would have been less marked than most persons imagine, and while the Republican politicians who opposed Gen. Garfield most strenuously will be promptly acquitted of any, the remotest, complicity with the mad purpose of GUITEAU, it should also be remembered that his act has not altered in the least the facts or the principles upon which the contention in the Republican party has proceeded. If Gen. GARFIELD was right on Saturday morning, he was no more right on Saturday night because an obscure villain had attempted his life in the mean time; and if Mr. Conkling was right before the deed, he is equally right since. But when Gen. GARFIELD rises from the bed upon which he now lies, he will be the object of much less partisan animosity than he was before, and will, in fact, have the opportunity of making an entirely new departure in his administration.

Precautions Against Assassination.

It is natural that in the outburst of popular sympathy and indignation, the propriety of affording special protection to the person of our Chief Magistrate should find some advocates. A little reflection, however, will make it plain that no array of police and soldiery can assure absolute safety to the executive head of a State. And even where a constitutional or elective ruler grounds his title in the trust and affection of the community, he is still, like private individuals, at the mercy of design or caprice, engendered in a morbid or disordered in-

The futility of special precautions on the part of autocrats against assassination may be reckoned among the clearest lessons of history. The entire command of the resources of an empire, the continual attendance of a powerful body guard, and the elaborate system of espionage devised by Ti-BERIUS, could not save a large proportion of the first twelve CESARS from a premature and bloody death. The annals of the house of OTHMAN and the house of ROMANOFF demonstrate the vanity of the most imposing guarantees against palace intrigue and popular disaffection. At this moment the Czar of Russia cannot foil | into the election of Speaker. the assaults of which he is the constant target, except at a sacrifice of personal lib- to Washington next winter expecting to be erty which would render life intolerable to the meanest of his subjects. The present Sultan is protected in his palace and when he goes abroad, by a strong military force and the unceasing vigilance of a multitude of spies. Yet the same measures of defence did not avail to save his two immediate predecessors from death or deposition. And here we may recall the striking fact that, soon after the death of ABDUL-AZIZ, one astute and resolute man found means to view of the chuation, nor look steadily at | by rail is \$3.10. Hiding the way Mr. Brooks push his way through the files of soldiers figures which by this time ought to be now rides is an additional expense. The fares and attendants into the Council of Ministers, familiar to everybody. and with his own hand slew three of the | There are one hundred and sixty members

Western Europe during the past three cen- ors of Conkling and Platt. turies. For some years after the murder of pedger to min and them to change their to win and the how Countries, another bigot, it is a find the how Countries, another bigot, it is a find the how Countries, another bigot, it is a find the how Countries, another bigot, it is a find the how Countries, another bigot, it is a find the how Countries, another bigot, it is a find the how Countries, another bigot, it is a find the how Countries, another bigot, it is a find the how Countries, another bigot, it is a find the how Countries, and find the house of the house of the momenta a pairy bride in the whole house the momenta a pairy bride in the whole house the momenta a pairy bride in the whole house the momenta a pairy bride in the whole house the momenta a pairy bride in the whole house the momenta a pairy bride in the whole house the momenta a pairy bride in the house the house the momenta a pairy bride in the whole house the momenta a pairy bride in the whole house their deal of the house the momenta a pairy bride in the whole house the house the house the momenta a pairy bride in the house of the house house the house the house house the house the house house and the committee, as he house that every me of the house house and the house house the house house and the house house the house house the house house and the house house and the house house had not a pairy bride in the whole house house had not a pairy bride in the house house had not a pairy bride in the house house had not a pairy bride in the house house had not a pairy bride in the house house had not have committee and the hou

patent of nobility to any one who would rid him of his enemy had stood open, and had led to several attempts on William's life, in one of which he had been dangerously wounded. So, too, in 1619, the attendants who surrounded HENRI IV, as he rode through Paris on his way to take command of his army, were powerless to ward off the dagger of the assassin RAVAILLAC. Nor | fair and encouraging. could all the agents of the Lieutenant-General of Police and the horse and foot soldiers of the royal household prevent DAMIENS from levelling a victous, though, as it happened, not mortal, blow at

Louis XV. If we look at the most remarkable attempts upon the lives of sovereigns during the present century, we shall find that in almost every instance the assailed person was encompassed with guards, yet owed his escape from death less to their intervention than to accident or defective aim on the part of the assailant. Such precautions did not hinder the would-be assassin from approaching the person of Alfonso XII., or from reaching the very door of the carriage in which HUMBERT I, was seated. If the presence of armed attendants could suffice to avert assassination, the recent desperate assault upon the German Kaiser would not have been risked, and the same thing may be said of the fatal attack on ALEXANDER II., who, it will be remembered, was returning from a review. and was accompanied by a military escort. Louis PRILIPPE too, was on his way to a military pageant and was surrounded by officers of the royal staff when he so parrowly escaped death from the FIESCHI infernal machine, through whose explosion some forty persons were killed or wounded. Again, it was pure accident that rescued NAPOLEON III. from the ORSINI bombs, for the police of Paris had failed to arrest the conspiracy, of which they had heard rumors, and the body guard of the Emperor could not prevent the tragedy which fel-

In the long record of attempts on the lives of public personages, the most perfect analogue to the crime of GUITEAU seems to be the assassination of SPENCER PERCEVAL, the head of the British Ministry in 1809. The real executive chief of the United Kingdom is, of course, the Prime Minister, and, like our President, he may be said to incarnate the deliberate will of the nation, though his representative character was by no means so perfect before the first Reform bill as it is now. But it is a curious fact that Perceval, like Mr. Garffeld, was shot by a disappointed office seeker, one BELLINGHAM, an English trader, who alleged some injury at the hands of the Russian Government, and who seems to have become half crazed by his failure to procure redress from the British Ministry. BELLINGHAM was tried, convicted, and hanged for the common-law crime of murder, and such will no doubt be the fate of GUITEAU, should the President's wounds prove fatal. But, notwithstanding the shock of horror occasioned by Bellingham's mad deed, British public opinion would not sanction the proposal to guard against the repetition of such crimes by surrounding the person of the Prime Minister with an armed retinue. We may add that the institution of a body guard-a precaution which, as we have seen, is essentially futile-will never commend itself to the good sense and sober second thought of the American people.

Contested Seats in Congress.

Of the fifteen seats in the House of Representatives for which notice of contest has been filed with the Clerk, thirteen are from the Southern States, and the other two are from Maine and Iowa. In most of these cases, if the returns of election are entitled to any weight, there is little ground for se rious contest.

Some of the contestants are encouraged by the hope of liberal allowance for expenses in the event of defeat. Others are persuaded that a party necessity may carry them through without much regard to the testimony or to manifest justice. Several familiar names are found among them, and conspicuously that of ROBERT SMALLS of South Carolina, who was saved from the penitentiary by the forbearance of the Dem oerats after Hampton's election as Governor.

Under the very best condition of things, the Republican majority will be small, and quite uncertain on some of the coming questions. Even after counting in the Greenbackers of Republican antecedents, there will be no margin to spare in a full House. As the minority is always vigilant and aggressive. especially when parties are so closely divided as in the present case, the Republicans will be forced to keep every man at his post, or paired, for fear of falling into a political trap and losing the ascendancy.

With these facts in view, it is plain that the Republicans will not have an easy task to recruit strength from among the thirteen Southern contestants, when confronted with a minority led by the most trained parliamentarians. In point of experience, skill, and ability in the use of the rules, which is a positive power in the management of the House, the Democratic leaders are vastly superior to their opponents.

Moreover, the discords between the Republican factions may have a very important bearing on the organization of the House. If the rival chiefs at Albany should not settle their differences, but should conclude to carry their dispute before the people, it may be assumed that the result, whatever it may be, will enter largely

The speculative contestants who will go rushed into seats by a party vote, or falling in that object, hoping to go home with thousands in pocket that they never earned, will have to exercise much patience before

either expectation is gratified. Look Again at the Figures.

Those who think that any events at Washington can essentially change the course of the contest at Albany, do not take an inside

chief officials before he was overpowered. | of the Legislature. The majority necessary The unclessness of preventive measures to elect Senators in Congress is eighty-one. against a sassination has been repeatedly. There are fifty-four Democrats, not one of attested in the most civilized countries of | whom will ever vote for Republican success-

So far all is certain. But it is just as certhe Due of GUISE the life of HENRI III. was | tain that there are at the very lowest calcua perpetual vigil, and the most complete lation thirty members of the inflexable Stale. Another committee to investigate the question and careful precautions were taken to secure wart class who cannot be induced to vote whether the committee that has just reported blus against the vengeance of the league. for anybody except Mr. Conkling so long Yet, in 1583, he perished by the dagger of | as he remains a candidate. These men are

warts. If any person doubts their intentions let him go to them and learn.

We do not think it too early for public rejoicings that the life of the President has been spared up to the present date, and that the prospect of his ultimate recovery is

Thanks! Let all the land pour forth heartfelt thanks that the man whom this free people elected for their President for four years still lives, with a prospect of serving out his full term.

The pledges of politicians are made to be amonded. Many of the Senators and Assemblymen who signed the call for a Republican conference, to be had last night, signed this deciaration last May:

"Rescon Coxxiss and Tuouss C. First having vacated their sents in the United States Senate without institution cause, and having signified their purpose to be cone combinates for reception, and being more engaged in an effort to secure a caucus nomination, we do correly declare that we will better a tient nor participate in any esucias for the purpose of numinating their successors."

Yesterday they explained that the current

meeting was to be regarded as a conference, a

concurrence, a conjunction, a consultation, anything except a caucus. It is extraordinary news about the comet that comes from the Cincinnati observatory. Prof. STONE reports that on Wednesday night he perceived evidences of tremendous agitation in the nucleus, and a separation into two parts. If the comet should spiit in two the astronomical world would have excitement enough. BIELA's comet in 1816 became divided, and the two parts were seen racing side by side on the comet's return in 1852, and after that the comet was never seen again. But in

November, 1872, when it should have been visi-

ble, if it yet existed, there came suddenly out of

that quarter of the heavens where the comet

was looked for a driving shower of fire balls.

and the astronomers said these meteors were

fragments of the lost comet. Prof. PEIRCE showed, mathematically, that the nuclei of some comets must be as dense and tenacious as steel. If that is true of the present comet, and if the estimates which give its nucleus a diameter of 1,000 miles or more are correct, who can conceive the terrifle power of

the force needed to rend it in two? The theories that the nuclei of comets are dense swarms of meteors, or clouds of liquid particles, or masses of gaseous matter, seem far more likely to be true in this case than that the nucleus is a metallic ball of planetary bulk.

It is a fall for SPTTING BULL to be no longer spoken of as a terrible chief, but as a corner-store loafer. A storekeeper at Qu' Appelle writes to Winnipeg as follows:

"We are daily feeling trouble concerning Sirrisa Bull.
Today he called at my store for sugar. It was given
him, but he remained in the place, refusing to go ontil I
had given him something to eat. Subsequently I was
compelled to hustic the noble red man out of the place."

So, after being the slaver of CUSTER and the Indian most feared on the continent, SITTING Bull is hustied about by a grocer.

There seems to be something fatal to books in the atmosphere of Brooklyn. Those most influenced are account books, and the effect of the influence is to cause them to mysteriously disappear. It has happened twice ately that valuable records, carefully deposited in solid safes, secure from the bookworm and the mould, have vanished into thin air. First it was the books of the Brooklyn Board of Education; now it is the books of the Brooklyn Bureau of Docks. It is hinted that the missing records contained figures that would hardly bear the scrutiny of experts.

One of the recent Pennsylvania celebrations celebrated the Wyoming massacre. Three thousand persons were present and enjoyed themselves. It would have been pleasanter had they had a great victory to commemorate; but they were not to be cheated out of a celebration. even if they had to celebrate a massacre.

Barrett succeeded yesterday in coming in second among four horses-perhaps his greatest performance thus far in England. In his running for the July cup, at Newmarket, on a mile, which was certainly not too much for him, he came out last. It is fortunate that Barrett was not chosen for the Derby, in place of

If the people of this city would help the early closing movement by making their purchases before the hour desired for stopping work on Saturday, it would aid the cause as no other influence can.

THE BRIBERY REPORTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Among the witnesses before the Bribery Investigating Committee was James Tillinghast. Mr. Tillinghast is Vice-President of the New York Centrai Ratiroad Company. One of the names that figured prominently in the testimony, as well as in the whole question that is alleged to have been investigated, was that of Mr. Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Depew is the attorney at law of the New York Central Railroad Company. Another name that holds a conspicuous place in the testimony of several witnesses is that of Mr. A. D. Barber. Mr. Barber is the representative and attorney of fact of the New York Central Railroad Company in the Albany lobby. The person accused of bribery, Senator Sessions, was alleged to have offered the bribe in the interest of the Central Railroad's attorney. Mr. Depew, and, if reported guilty, could only have been inferred to have committed the offence with money furnished by that corporation. Finally, large amounts of money that were paid out by banks in the form of currency at Albany, at the time of the bribery, wore traced to the Central Railroad's treasury. In short, no person or corporation was concerned to a greater degree in the result of the investigation than this railread company.

These facts seem to be invested with interest when taken in connection with the character of the reports now made by the investigating committee, and with another circumstance that was incidentally mentioned during the sittings of the committee by one of our Albany correspondents. We refer to the fact that every member of the committee was then, and had been previously, and no doubt is now, provided with a free pass over one or more of the various lines and branches belonging to the Central Mr. Poindexter demanded an investigation. with a free pass over one or more of the various lines and branches belonging to the Central Bailroad Company, Mr. Erastus Brooks is furthermore reported on the best authority to have been provided with a pass for the Wagner palace coaches, and it is added that while he and not been accustomed previously to ride in the palace cars, he has made invariable use of

them since receiving this free ticket. The passenger fare from Albany to this city to other points on the New York Central lines are more or less than this amount, according to the distance. Siembers of the Legislature travel over these lines frequently, many visiting their homes every week. The members of the Bribery Investigating Committee form no exception in this respect. It was manifestly a very fine committee to investigate a charge of bribery, and that, too, a charge substantially against the New York Central Hadroad Company. was bribed by the Central Hailroad would now be appropriate, were it not that investigating appropriate, were New York Legislature are munities of the New York Legislature are munities of the New York Legislature are

SHOOTING AT THE PRESIDENT. Mistory Repents Itself-The Murderous As-

WASHINGTON, July 5. The attempt of Richard Lawrence to assassinate President Jackson was attended by circumstances and surroundings which bear a striking analogy to those of the recent more startling event in this city. In that case the would-be assassin displayed the greatest coolness and resolution. By careful inquiry he ascertained that the President would be present at the Capitol at the funeral of a distinguished member of the House of Representatives, Warren R. Davis of South Carolina. He stationed himself on the east portico, where he waited for the close of the ceremony in the House of Representatives, and for the procession to move out through the rotunda; and as the President. in company with Mr. Woodbury, the Secretary of the Treasury, passed within a few feet of him. Lawrence stepped forward and snapped a pistol at him. The percussion cap, then a recent invention, exploded with a loud noise, which arrested the attention of all present. The assassin immediately dropped the pistol, and drew another, which he likewise snapped without effect. In a moment he was knocked down by Lieut, Gedney of the navy, and was secured. On examination it was ascertained that both pistols were in good order, and that they had been carefully loaded with powder and ball. The Globe, the official organ, regarded the failure of the caps to explode as evidence of the superintending care of Providence over the great defender of the liberties of the people. It was no fault of Lawrence, at any rate, that he failed to execute his murderous purpose. He had laid his plans for encountering the President with skill, and displayed the desperate courage of a modern Nihilist in carrying them into execution. Unlike the wretch Guiteau, who assailed his unsuspecting victim from be-

latter, he did not quail when set upon by the President and his friends.

According to the National Intelligencer of that date, Lawrence was a lunatic, who imagined that President Jackson had killed his father, although the latter, a house painter by trade, died in his bed ten or twelve years prior to this event. He also believed, or pretended to believe, that he was the lawful heir to the crown of England. His whole manner was frank and fearless, and these hallucinations may have been only feigned. At any rate, Gen. Jackson and his organ the Globe, thought so, and the General regarded Lawrence as the agent for executing the bloodthirsty decrees of his encmies. The following remarks of the Globe are identical in spirit with those quoted in THE SUN the assassination of Mr. Garfield:

hind, Lawrence confronted the eagle eye of the

old hero, and, according to the statement of the

the assassination of Mr. Garfield:

"Whether Lawrence has caucht, in his visits to the Capital, the mains which has prevailed during the two last sessions of the Schale; whether he has become infatuated with the chimeras which have troubled the brains of the disappointed and ambituous orators who have depicted the President as a Casar who ought to have a picted the President as a Casar who ought to have a Bratus, as a Croinwell, a Nerv, a Therius, we know not. It no secret conspiracy has prompted the terpetration of the horry deed, we think it not improbable that some definion of intellect has grown out of his visits to the Capital, and that hearing despoins, and even horrible mechet, threafened to the republic, and revolution and all its train or calamines imputed as the necessary consequence of the President's measures, it may be that the intatoated man fancied he had reasons to become his country's avenger. It he had heard and helieved Mr. Calhoun's speech of the day before yesterdar, he would have tound in it ample justification for his attempt on one who was represented as the cause of the most freadulic calamities to the nation, as one who made perfect rottemers and corrustion to pervade the vitals of the Government, insomeof that it was scarcely worth preserving, if it were possible."

In the Senate, og. Feb. 2 Mr. Calhoun called

In the Senate, on Feb. 2, Mr. Calhoun called attention to these remarks of the Globe, and had them read from the Secretary's desk. In the course of his remarks he said:

Whatever might be the character of the paper (the Gode) from which the paragraph just read had been taken, however low, however degraded its character might be, it was yet known to be the order of Escentive with and that it was used as paragraph of the degraded too that beauty of the forest them. might be, it was yet known to be the organ of the Executive win, and that it was sustained, pampered by, and
dependent moon that branch of the Government, And in
commenting in a paragraph like the orewent, in which
the Executive was personally concerned, it was not an
unfart presumption to correlate that it had had his saintion—had been sufficiently by bin. To pass over
the personal insumations, which as he had observed were unworth of notice, he (Mr. C.) would
say a few words on the new political promple set forth
in the paragraph. It was impossible to read the arricle
and not see that it went on the ground lind wheever
condemns what he believes conseminously to be the
abuses and corruptions of this Government was to be
held up in the ight of an inaugator of assassination; and
that no uncertainty in this point might be left on the
mind of the reader, the stricle referred to a particular
transaction in which he (Mr. C.) was personally concerned. He would not condescend to detend himself in
relation to the matters contained in the paragraph
that had been read; they needed no defence
What were the facts? The Senale were in declare
who wheelved on all hands, shool convicted of enormous knowledged on all hands, slood convicted of enormous alusses, not to say corruptions. He had rise up his place to comment generally on the abuse thus exhibited, he had made up generally on the abuse thus exhibited, he carriedge of the times, and of them usually, though this he did say, that the evil was not so much to be attributed to any detect in the working of the machinery as in the Administration itself. Yet those general designifications in these broad terms are asserted by the Government efficial organ as warranting an individual to make this alternpt at assassing. Could be have wantonly said that which would have authorized assassination, he would have been little better than the assassin himself.

day. Two eminent physicians examined Lawrence with reference to his sanity, and reported on the case. The Globe, referring to this

it will be seen, on reading their joint statement, that is mid-has given was moder the pointest excitement reated by the alarmics in Congress, who for a wason, here the whole evantry into consternation, by their treadful predictions, and sovemitting map ecations gives the President. This executioner of the demonstrate in the reading press and became the choice sized and form the press and became the choice sized and form the remaining the respective form the press and became the choice sized and the country we may firm to have intraced the converted in that the loss of his devices and if the missistances of his own wrighted condition were reduced by the President. On a persual of the stateaced the conviction that the loss of his business and a miscoltaness of his own wretched condition were such by the President. On a perusal of the shale cord bre Causin and Swail, it will be seen that he ared singuisher open the delianous of the artificial cand that the remody with him was in effect some a that of the politicians who desired to put the identical of the business of his own sold upon the delianous of the way by destroying him politically, the their more weak immede partisan lossed upon the raction of the President's life as a more direct and aim mode of accomplishing the object. It is supposed if the President were used, Mr. Clay, Mr. Webster, as a softer at religion. He was not ruined by had companions nor drink. He was not ruined by had companions of the was not ruined by had c

result from these remarks of the Globe than o awaken the premitices of the people against he distinguished leaders of the opposition to ien, Jackson's Administration, although the nationalism is thrown out that they may have entered into a conspiracy, and entered into a consemployed Lawrence as have employed Lawrence as their agent.
This purpose, however, was afterward dischanned by the 600bc, But as regards Senaior George Pointexter of Mississippi, a distinct charge of conspiracy with Lawrence unct charge of conspiracy with Lawrences was made, and affidavits were produced from entitients to sustain it. These affidavits were first before the President, and he gave full credence to them. The affiants, David Stewarf and Morderal For, made outh that they had seen Lawrence go into the dividing of Mr. Poin fexter on the Tuesday preceding the attemptic assassithe Tuesday preceding the altempt to assessi-nate the President. For said he had seen him on time to time; and Stewart pro

Mr. Poindexter demanded an investigation. A committee was appointed, and the result was a complete experation of that gentleman, as might have been expected from his web-known honorable character. Stewart, one of the affiants, was proven to be a man of despicable character, and Foy was not behaved. The Globe admitted that the charge against the Senator was without foundation. But it seems that Gen. Jackson adhered to inviolent suspicious. Miss Martineau was in Washington, and attended the inneral of Mr. Davis, when the attempted assassination occurred. She gives the following account of the excitement, and the animosities which the affair produced: ing account of the westerment, and the animosi-ties which the affair produced;

tres which the affair produced:

It so happened that we were entared to a party at Mr. Perme are a live evening of this affects upon the Product. For we exclude of this affects upon the Product. For was a trement in a thinner storm that our host and belong were insuperinted a and stall their goods except unresides, not we had affainly in a convergence of the start, being obtained to have branched and arrost the book which guided between the carriage and the steps of the door, the converging to their aparts in the steps of the door, the converging to the quarret which was they be no clearly the fitteen of the quarret which was they be no converging to the day at the most laste ward board the most lating at the incident and the control of the sound that they were the sound to be a superposedly methin.

That interded to a of the fresheld the day after the most lating of the day after the most lating and the day after the most lating and the day after the most lating as a superposed with a superposed to the start that the most lating of the day after the most lating and the day after the most lating as the subject of all the world that believe he was the free of a subject of all the world that believe he was the great and a subject to such the form of the subject of the subject to the subject of the subject o invest by asying that he meant general insanity, aved Lawrence steams in one direction-dial it best of favanine case. I be sught him to impress cadent with this view of the case.

It is seen from the foregoing statement that dicers and surgeons in attendance ready this morn the suspensions encendered in the minds of Gen. It is seen from the foregoing statement that

Jackson and his friends against the eminent leaders of the opposition, were far more violent than any that have found utterance among the friends of Mr. Garfield. Men so eminent as Messrs, Cathoun, Clay, and Webster, if not openly accused of a conspiracy, were held up to public condemnation as having maddened the brain and nerved the arm of the assassin by the violence of their unjust accusations against the President; while another eminent and honorable Senator, the gallant Princhester of Mississippi, was openly accused of conspiring with the wretch for the accomplishment of his murderous purpose, and vile witnesses were procuped to swear to the conspiracy. Another point of analogy between the circumstances attending these two events consists in the fact that the eminent men in each case who stand accused of hatching conspiracy helped to place in power the Administration they are charged with wishing to pull down by violence, Mr. Poindexter and Mr. Cathoun had assisted to elect Gen, Jackson in 1828, and the former had been his defender in 1819 against the charge of the lawless invasion of Florida.

BASELESS THEORIES.

WASHINGTON, July 6. Not a particle of evidence of any kind has been discovered to justify even a reasonable suspicion that Guiteau had an accomplice in his crime, much less that he was the instrument of a conspiracy to assassinate the President. The proof, on the contrary, is concurring and conclusive from many and from the best informed sources that his mind has been crazed for many years, and that a mental derangement may be traced back even

It is easy to construct a contrary theory from the cool preparations and the deliberate aim of the wretched man; but experience has shown that this seeming lucidity is one of the strange features of confirmed lunacy. Theories at such a time as this, when public feeling is excited to a high pitch, are dangerous weapons to use, especially when they cast suspicion upon honorable and innocent men, or may provoke resentment against them.

In periods of excitement there are always intruders who seek notoriety and profit by pretended information, and who are quick to seize upon a sad opportunity, like that which now stirs the deepest sympathy, to ply their voca-tion. Another class of violent partisans do not scruple to use the methods of the desperate and the venal in personal and in political attacks, without stopping to consider the possible consequences of their rashness.

The accusations against the Stalwart leaders. founded upon the ravings of Guiteau, who had previously written to the President denouncing Mr. Conkling, are not only cowardly, base, and

untrue, but they are incentives to violence, Strong passions have been roused, and an undercurrent of revenge has been painfully manifest in certain quarters since the commission of the crime. There are many who, like Guiteau, have been seeking office, and whose hopes have been deferred. There are others who, more fortunate, have just entered upon the enjoyment of places. Both these classes are disturbed seriously, and are in a temper of mind to be rasily misled, while there are others still, wild and reckless, who would respond to the first cry for revenge, and would not be choice in the selection of their victims, if once started. Another insane hand might add horrors to the bloody deed which has shocked the civilized world. In presence of that calamity the voice of calmess and of prudence, commanding deference to the law and order as the first duty of every good citizen, should be heard all over the land, until reason shall have resumed its full sway and justice shall have asserted its complete authority. decourrent of revenge has been painfully man-

Common Sense About Gulteau. From the Inter-Overs

There is no other created thing in this world is doubled. When a being of this make up studies law he simply adds method to his madness; and when in addition to all the rest, he becomes possessed of some sort of a religious frenzy, his capacity for mischief is com-plete. Such a combination of moral and intellectual odds and ends is Guiteau. He has been well enough known here in Chicago, off and on, for three fifteen years. He was a sort of hanger on at the office of a very respectable attorney here, whose kindness he abused in every in aginable way, until be was finally gotten rid of and then for a season he professed to practise law in at office of his own. He had neither brains enough to cheat want of capacity, and so he fared but poorly in the law. He turned his attention to theological pursuits and made a book. He came to understand all spiritual mysterics, and gave public lectures on religious tonics or would in his numerous advertisements. He knew all about the second coming of Jesus Christ, and there was no hilden thing that he could not expound. Then he had a mission among the newspapers, and got up wild schemes for instruct the world through a daily publication of his own He went to New York, and did manage there to get so far into the mysteries of journalism as to be arrested for confiscating money collected for one of the great dailies of that city. He took in politics as a part of the universa affairs of mankind which needed his guidance, and has latterly been a pestiferous loafer about Washington, whom nobody ever wanted to see or was able to get rid of. He has now probably gratified the lothest reach of The Globe reiterated its charges from day to meanest sneak of the nine teenth century.

There is no lesson to be learned from such a thing as Guiteau. He is not the fruit of despotism nor the fruit of republicanism. He is not a fruit of unything, he is simply a worm-esten windfall. His friends cannot b one enough to be sent to an asy um for the feeble minded or crazy enough to be sent to an hospital for the in-ane, and his vices have not heretofore been vigorous enough

to land him in the penttentiary. The resignifier, it the world were only blessed with such a benefactor, would have taken him in hand long ago. but in the present imperfect state of numan laws there has been no way to interfere with Guiteau's personal treedom. He will not serve as a warring to parents, for he was well brought up; nor as a trightful example to logs, for he did not, in the ordinary sense, fall into evil ways He was not ruined by bad companions nor by strong drink. He was not pointed neas a Sabhath bleaker, not as a softer at reignon. He can no course of crime. He has had no downfall. All that he ever was to continued to be up to the day of the assassination. He was simply an intellectual weaking without moral sense. He came near killing his own sister once, to whom he was under every obligation for care and support, but still he did not usually manifest a murderous disposition, and was not

Nothing more seems to have been expected to could from these remarks of the Globe than very likely seem to him a herone way of going out of t world. His predocessor in assassination, sixteen year never dignified by a trial. It soute an's worthless ble has somehow been smuffed out in the deput at Washington Saturday morning. It would have been taxing human nature too much to ask any regrets over his speedy dis-

Thanksziving.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sar: There is a general sentiment in this section in large of a special day of themselving being appeared when our Preselvet should entit of dancer.

A O. F. Mittennews, N. Y., July 6.

To the Entres of The Sex Sir. In order to show our grainfude to the Almighty, and also our appreciation and esteem for our Chief Magistrate, I think a day of get eral thanksgiving should be set apart as soon as asent with the condition of the President, on which day there should be removings public meetings and proces-ants the alghout the entitled breadth of the land. Let all party jecling to named, Late each account of the call name or appoint by prearrangement the same day.

English Soldiers Prostrated by Heat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: Mr. Charles Plantaganet Browne, whose share criticism of our militia called forth a universal and indigment (ep) terreshowed that they were nothing the right volume in the world. So little endinance had many or them that unstrokes were frequent and following relative under the the effects of the hand, which, he therefore the the effects of the head, which the trees below which of the effects of the head, which, but the war, when it of the effects of theoretical bay here. That the English coloniers on Mondal, and on here an the such at May with red from the least the but they will not make formatiable soldiers when they bere use a lattle number.

An International Telescope Proposed.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Size Why not the construction of a powerful telescope for astronom

A Toper's Indignation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: There is a limit to everything, even check, in this marid so I thought when I stepped tuto a restaurant on Conev Island on the 4th and was charged parents for a magni-tur of whiskey, and had shall at that I want that ve-mark that this was specified of treas and caseing that exceeded anything people were ever treated to.

Frank Lable's Illustrated Non-paper. Housing page picture showing siceping rooms of the President, with Value

GOULD, SAGE & CO.'S NEW VENTORE,

Probably to Obtain Control To-day of the Metropolitan Elevated Road.

Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, which is to take place to-day, Mr. Russell Sage will vote upon about 40,000 of the 65,000 shares of the company's stock. This vote will be cast for what Mr. Sage says will be a strong ticket. It is understood that the ticket will include Mr. Sage, Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Sam Sioan, S. H. Kneeland, and others who are identified with the Gould party. Mr. Navarro also has been receiving proxies, but it is confidently asserted that Mr. Sage has the controlling vote in hand, Mr. Sage declined vesterday to speak in positive terms about the future policy of the Metropolitan Company and its relations to the Manhattan. He admitted, however, that he was largely interested in the New York Elevated road, and that his relations with Mr. Floid were friendly. This is accepted as indicating that the Metropolitan, under its new management, will be in harmony with the New York Elevated.

The general journession in Wall street is that the Metropolitan, under its new management, will be in harmony with the New York Elevated. The general impression in Wall street is that both Mr. Field and Mr. Sage are desirous of getting rid of the Manhaitan as a useless encumbrance, and a decided impediment to the preserity of the elevated properties. This obtain, however, is inferentially contradicted by a friend of Mr. Sage, who said vesterday that the Manhaitan Company was the legitimate outgrowth of the elevated road. There is a good deal of talk to the effect that the original stock-holders of the Manhaitan Company, and will be heal to account for the present liabilities of the company. These habilities, in the event of the dissolution of the company, would not, it is said, be confined to arrears of taxes, interest, and dividends, but would also include the losses that present holders of the stock might suffer by a dissolution of the company.

A capitalist interested in the elevated roads said yesterday that so far as the Manhaitan Company was concerned, if Messre, Sage and his friends and Mr. Field should come to the concission that they could utilize it they would undoubtedly endeavor to save it and if they came to the decision that it would be of no service to them they would let it alone.

Application was made to Judge Cullen in Supreme Court Chambers yesteriay by Mr. Burton N. Harrison, on behalf of Attorney-General Ward, for leave to discontinue the suit of the motion is made because the Attorney-General bas begun a like suit in Albany County. Decision was reserved.

THREE WEEKS' STRIET CLEANING. Commissioner Coleman's First Experiences-

Commissioner Coleman of the Street Cleaning Department reported yesterday that since June 10 every street from Fitty minth street to the Battery, except streets in which railroad tracks are being torn up, has been cleaned. In doing this work, 37,000 londs of ashes, and 27,451 loads of street dirt and garbage were removed. Mr. Coleman has asked Comptroller Campbell to consent

to the payment of the laborers in his department twice a month. No new appointments will be made in his department before July 15. The Commissioner receives daily among many compliants of neglect and inattention on the last of his employees. He will gay no attention to communications to which the writer's name and address are not attached. All signed comparints will be treated as confidential communications.

Mr. Coleman has not yet determined what measures he will take to separate garbare from ashes, that question being still considered by the floariot of fleath.

Police Captain Williams was cross-examined by Assistant Corporation Comisci Andrews yesteriay in the investigation of the charges made against the Police Commissioners by the Mayor. He admitted that many streets were cleated at the expense of the people living in them, but added that those persons whole to have the streets cleaner than the Street Cleaning Bureau could keep thou. In regard to burning the garbare collected by the carts he said that the persons who had the cremating apparatos had proposed that the garbare amount be delivered to them, and that they should be paid eighteen contact a load for burning it. "We could take it saxy miles to sea for less money," the Caolain added. He had taked with Police Commissioner Masou about purchasing water fronts and using ashes and street dirt to fill them. He could not say why the project was abandoned. The Captain spoke atain of the severity of last winter. Quarrying stone is easier and cheaper, he said, than removing the trickin heaps of minged ashes and garbare would have been it would have contained and surged ashes and garbare would have been it would have contained the collect of the said, than removing the trickin heaps of minged ashes and garbare would have been it would have contained the collect was a surged ashes and garbare would have been it would be a surged ashes and garbare or and cheaper. It would not be surged ashes and garbare or and cheaper. month. No new appointments will be made in his de-

Recollections of Guitenu by His Office Boy. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was lesk room in Mr. Hawes's office rooms at 170 Broadway was hired by Guiteau, but was also to act for Mr. Hawer s consideration of the desk rent, I believe, Guiteau to pay me. I suppose he thought it easier to cheat the office boy than Mr. Hawes. He would pay me a few

other toy than Mr. Hawes. He would pay me a tew declars at a time, saying he was short. This went on for a few months, when he told me I wasn't needed any longer. He then owed me \$12. I called a number of time a first this, but he put me off with promises. At one time, when I asked for the money, he took hold of my are and craced me out into the hall, where we had a rough and timble. The noise brought out the clerks and lawyers, who were going to thrash Guireau. Then he walked down stairs and into the street without saying a word. A lew weeks afterward be removed to Chambers

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SECT I think It our young cierks of to-day would mend one-half of their own time, which the majority of them despite to their swe, likearts and to the latest style of clothes, to their sweethearts and to the latest signs of closure, to studying the details of their camp eyers' business and to the influences which govern the frequent changes both of values and of policy. I do not be made to say that al-most all of them at the size of 21 would receive at least \$750 per annium, which should be a fair salar. Let me assure the vast multitude of civics whose the bours and desires agree with those or Mr thannium that after a most determined and sessioned of it is their their yacid remarks from a 25 year-old cirrk who remarks among the part to m school without assessed on years and collars school without remains a maintee de la contract de

New York, July 7. Changes in the Fleetwood Programme.

The Fxachtive Committee of the Gentlemen's triving Association, controlling Fleetwood Park, met tursday, Scott David Booter, Poster Dewox, Suspania . Knapp, Tanothy C. Pastman, and Horry NeCom-ring present. They decided to give a tenting meeting a October with purses min until to \$20,000 so as to at-cast the last har see in the emitty and gis the resi-cuts of New York at Brooklyn a week of first class count. It is required to have on the bridge a techni-The has been empty that tretting on the trace in the past two three days that the trace in the same that the same trace in the same that the same trace is the same trace in t

For Mr. Tilden's Library.

Mr. Samuel J. Tilden will prepare for his wit are the house next on the west to that which he has dot the Building Department for alterations of

Prevalence of Acur-sightedness in the Schools. Sanarona July 7. At the session of the State artires' Assertation Personnal C & Buell of Beautifie cad the report of the committee on mar sightedness in contact of short which is the matter of the sub-section of the sub-sec

The Pastest Bouble Team Trotting. Bosman, July 7. Mr. John F. Stewart of this cits drove his beam, John H. and Lind. Warrin, to a 141. I find not a more inspiration of correct to her p. not wagen, over \$6 -con First visit what a unle in the p. not do without a not be to be meaned.

dia country. President Garffeld. The number of and his cell in in-the Chail, Washington, Friend Leide's Functional Non-pages. Laun edition tends this merining white SUNBEAMS.

The Cape Assembly is going to allow embers to speak in Dutch if they desire so to do.

—A dressing case formerly made for Count

At the annual election for directors of the d'Orsay at a cost of \$4,200, was one of Lord Kilmorey's recent gifts to his bride -The Grand Duke Constantine has com-

mitted the grave offence against Russian etiquette of re-signing all his offices without permission. -M. Victor Hugo has no reason to com plain of a loss of popularity. The first edition of his last poem, "Les Quatro Vents de L'Esprit," consisting of

17.600 volumes, is exhausted. -A Parliamentary return, entitled "Evictions (freland)." shows that during the quarter ended March 31 there were 1,732 persons evicted, of whom 181 were readmitted as tenants, and 737 as carctakers.

-The Archbishop of Neophitor is an eloquent maledictor. A letter of his has these tender words: "The Lord be praised for overthowing the arch rabbi the Greek nation, now reigns; all will be well." Greek fire this, with a vengeance.

-At Lisbon, ordinarily the calmest of capitals, a panic lately took place, alleged to have been caused by cries of "Vive la Republique," when the King and his staff passed. Many of the priests and brotherhoods fied, and the procession was obstructed. Troops with fixed bayonets restored order. -Adam Wilkes is not ugly, yet he has a mania for hiding his face. He engaged a potter to en-

close his head in an earthenware globe, which fits rather

soundy around his neck, and has apertures correspond tion against the gaze of the people, he has for a month wandered through Indiana. -Official returns show how vast are the flocks of sheep owned in the Australian colonies: The New Zealand and Australian Land Company owns 300, 000 sheep; Mr. Robert Campbell, 386,000; Mr. George Henry Moore, 90,000; Messrs, Dalgetty & Co., 208,000; Sr Dillon Bell, 82,000; the Hon. William Robinson, 68,000;

Sir Cracrott Wilson, 40,000; Mr. Kitchen, 80,000, and Mr. Allan McDean, 500,000. -A San Francisco woman refused to accept a portrait which an artist had painted for her, on the ground that it did not do her justice. For revenge he heightened the had points by retouching, so that the picture became a caricature, though remaining a likeness. The work was then put on exhibition in a store window on a principal street. A suit for damages is to be brought by the woman.

-A Rhode Island man's project is to build an artificial mountain in New Yark, or at least the tramework of one, with a platform at the top broad enough to hold a big hotel and extensive grounds. His idea is to make a summer report accessible from the city by means of elevators, and combining the qualines of seashore and mountain. The proposed height is 1,000 feet. The only obstacle is the lack of \$3,000,000 capital.

-Jerome Hopkins writes to the Springfield Republican that Wagner's "Grand Centennial March, for which \$5,000 was paid by the Ladies Committee at the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, is the weakest of its composer's compositions, and has never been performed in Europe. When King Ludwig of Bavaria railled Wag ner on the subject, according to Mr. Hopkins, the musi cian laughed and said the piece was only an early work of his, a study in triplets, good enough for the Americans -There are five cities in the world having

each a population of over 1,000,000 inhabitants—one each in Britain, United States, Germany, France, and Austria Then these are nine having more than 500,000 in habitants—three in Great Britain, three in the United States, two in Russia, and one in Turkey. Of cities having between 200,000 and 500,000 inhabitants there are 29 -six in the United States, five in Great Britain, four in Germany and in Italy, three in France, two in Spain, and one in Russia, Austria, Belgium, Holland, and Portugal -At a Fourth of July pienic in Louisians

the game of throwing rubber balls at the head of a negro as it was thrust through a hole in a canvas attracted at tention through the wonderfe! dodging of the living tarconfident, whon a drunken fellow offered \$5 for five throws with a stene. The bargain was made, and the crowd eagerly watched the dangerous sport. Three times the negro dodged the missile, but on the fourth it struck him squarely in the forehead, fracturing his skull -If Mr. Lorillard and Mr. Keene desire to

have statues of their now famous horses, Iroquois and Foxhail, set up in bronze, as has latterly been the custom elled by Boehm, or some such sculptur, if they desire to abstain from adding to the equine monstresities which disfigure this land. The statue of Andrew Jackson on horseback standing before the White House, perpetrated by Clarke, bears away the palm of vileness from all equestrian statues created. Boohm has given evidence of his great skill in this branch of art by his perfect repescutation of Baron Meyer de Rothschild's magi horse King Tom, which stands in front of Lord Rose bery's beautiful country house at Mentmore

-Lord James Butler, the brother of the Marquess of Ormonde, has just printed and circulated among his friends a paper commenting on the barony of Arklow, which, along with the dukedom of Albany and owns that barony by hereditary descent, as recorded by Sir Bernard Burke and Lodge in their Peerages, the Mar quess being not only the twenty-first Earl of Ormonde and twenty-seventh hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland, but also " Baron Arkiow of Arkiow, in the Pecrage of Ireland," though the date of the creation of this barony is not given in either work. Lord James considers that baronial title some eighty years ago on the Duke of Sussex. "appears to treach on the hereditary barons," which is vested in his elder brother, the Marquess of Ormande.

-Price McGrath, the well-known turfman. who died the other day at Lour Branch, was a famous expert with cards in the days when gambling was com mon on the Mississippi strambusts. The Louisville Course-Journal says that he gained his first start toward wealth by winning \$20,000 from an intoxicated planter With that capital be to to up its New Oregans, the hand-somest gandling house in the country. During the war he made a fortune out of winnings from saidiors in St. Louis and New York. The Cincinnati Engineer tells the following story. "While at Long Branch, not many years nge, a party of young acquaintances went from Lexington to take in the races at that famous resort. He met them and invited them to his gambling house, saying they could tale their meals there when they wished, and could get anything they wanted, and better than they could find anywhere else. He imposed but one condition upon them. Said he: "After you have caten and drank and smoked, you will feel like playing in a five or ten. Den't do it I don't want it, and you will only be taking up the room of other men with plenty of money, whom I do want. It was think you can win, you are mistaken. We keen a game open for suckers with plenty is money. So just keep your five-dollar bills for some-

thang else."

-President Chadbourne of Williams College is an expert in chemistry, especially in its relation to health. Malaria has lately appeared in western null pends, reserveirs, and drains of manufacturing indostries. One company was indicted for maintaining a nuisance in the form of a sewer which polluted a river. Dr. Chadbourne was asked to "throw all the light possible on the subject." He says in reply that he used to teach without misciving that the ma arial poison producing intermittent tover was the result of vegrable de-composition, especially the decomposition caused by stirring soils rich in organic mate tals and exposing them to heat and morsture. He now thinks he was wrong and that very little is known on the subject. We do not Know," he frankly admits, "whether the missin is so inorganic cas, the vapor of organic compounds, or cryptogande erganisms. Nor have we vet learned what the specific conditions are that scorre the production of the misson, nor the means of its distribution. We have some is is and plausible theories on all these points, but no theory that I have heard of which accords with all the facts now known. The mularia abounds in wet and dry places, in valleys and on mountains. It appears in places where it has before been unknown, without any change of condition that can be seen?" Dr. Challionrie is col varied that moisture has nothing to do with it because mataria shounds in the dryest and cleanest parts of the he says that he has no new ones to offer,

-At Havay, near Mons, there lately lived a peaking, the dampress of whose costage his bin to the experiment of an account main amail acute as a cust for bisilis. Some we as ago-awing, it is presented to the unsatisfactory nature of his babitation-lie and child, and, w at appeared to him at least user role & cow. He and his wife also felt points. The term of contingly decided to consult the wave manual the will are that low Bouler balliers are without a divine of the your doorston. That person will have been the said Sources I will take care that God scale him. Too countricities went home as directed, and, with the act of his spouse, prepared a tend of lumeral rice of the \$250 to our of his house. Have next approximation from the bord a kind-havered woman, who had the direct of \$250 to our other states of the state of of service to the pair. Solution also but an elited child distinct as includings. The present of the electric contents of "Abl Bayon I made have therefore " then re the larger or woman and bound has to the pass. He said had meantume boiled the coor, after whom see a 1500 crist, who fixed calcuted doors of. I commisses was cut short-just in time. The lines tribulated in demned the peasant to two months and his way be large. days' imprisonment and to pay their victim bootrants